

The second and probably better reason is that as a demonstration it has demonstrated that you can take a youngster from poverty into a first-rate prep school and full-time work the year around and get him into college. A very high percentage of those kids have gone on to college.

So the demonstration has been concluded in our view. Now we do not wish to cut off our support for youngsters currently in that, somewhere in the pipeline.

So, our grant this week or next will be to continue only those OEO-supported youngsters who are already in the program. The political problem in a sense has been why don't we add lots of new youngsters. We continue to support the old but not adding any new. The reasons are two.

The demonstrations are clear and secondly it is a very expensive program.

Thank you. One last comment. Going back to the question of whether the Upward Bound and Talent Search programs should be together, I would like to read into the record another answer to a question put by Mrs. Green and answered by Mr. Muirhead. She said:

Why not follow through on the Education Act by bringing some coordination on this level and have Upward Bound program do just that.

Mr. MUIRHEAD. It seems to me that is a logical step to take. I am of the opinion Upward Bound has done a fine job where it is and has started a ferment where it is needed. But we do work closely with them. I think ultimately that the three particular programs I am suggesting, counseling, Upward Bound program, financial aid program, should be together some place.

I share the views of Mr. Muirhead that this ought to be done.

Chairman PERKINS. Mrs. Green.

Mrs. GREEN. I would like to go over some of the figures you have given us. What do they represent? What is the 8 percent of?

Mr. FROST. Eight percent of the poverty youngsters who graduate from high school and go on to college.

Mrs. GREEN. What percent of the total high school graduates go on to college?

Mr. FROST. Anywhere from 50 to 60 percent, depending on how you define college, Mrs. Green.

Mrs. GREEN. Would you define it the same way as the 8 percent?

Mr. FROST. The 8 percent one we defined as a 4-year institution or accredited institution.

Mrs. GREEN. Nationwide how many go to college?

Mr. FROST. About 55 percent.

Mrs. GREEN. In your testimony before the committee you gave it as 65 percent. The Office of Education in its study of youngsters who are starting the fifth grade and the ones who would enter college, gives the percent as about 38.

Mr. FROST. Thirty-eight percent of the fifth graders will one day go to college?

Mrs. GREEN. Of the youngsters who start out in the fifth grade, 38 percent will enter college.

Mr. FROST. Of all fifth graders one day enter college?

Mrs. GREEN. Yes.

Mr. FROST. I am not surprised to hear that.

Mrs. GREEN. And only 19 percent then complete college.